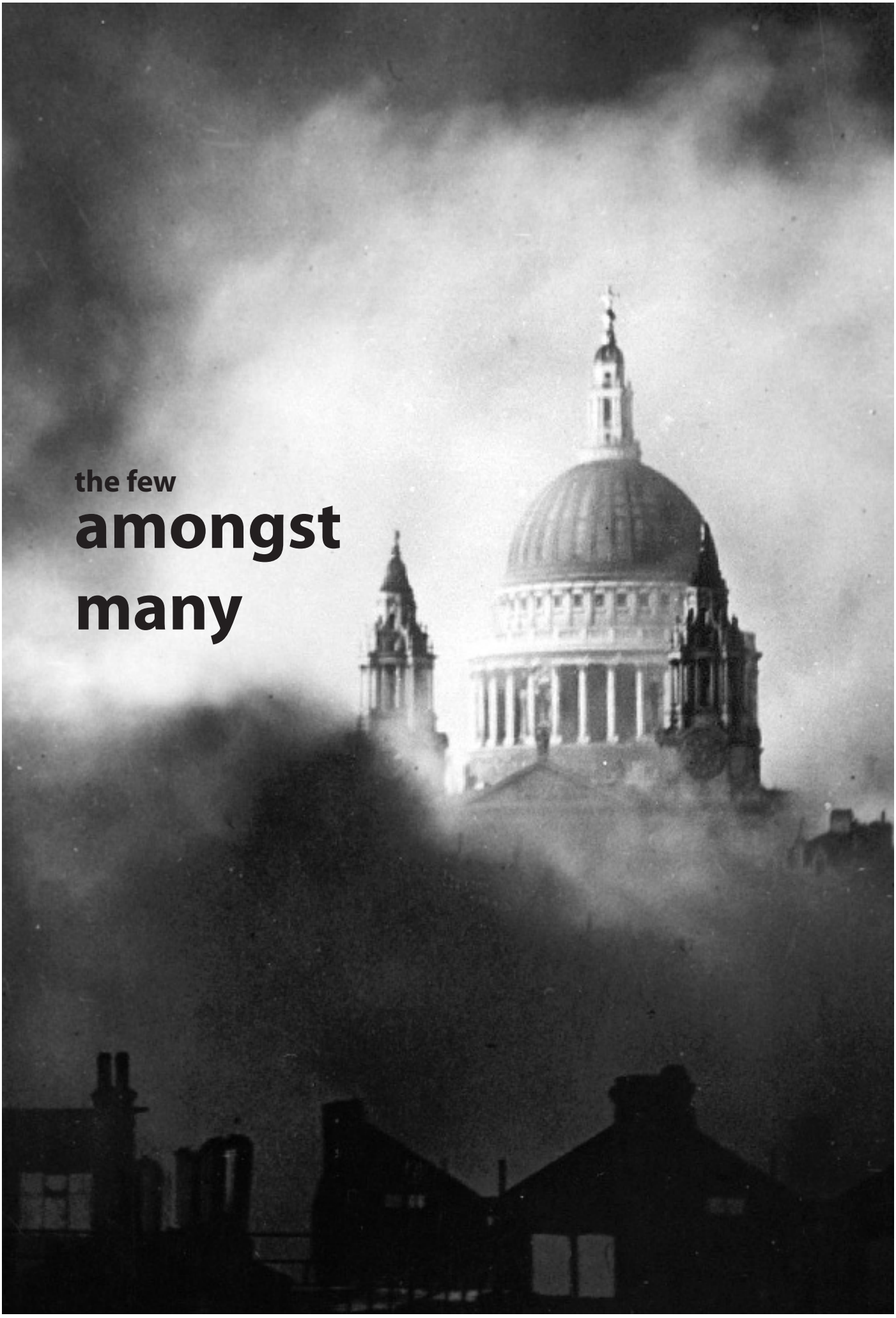
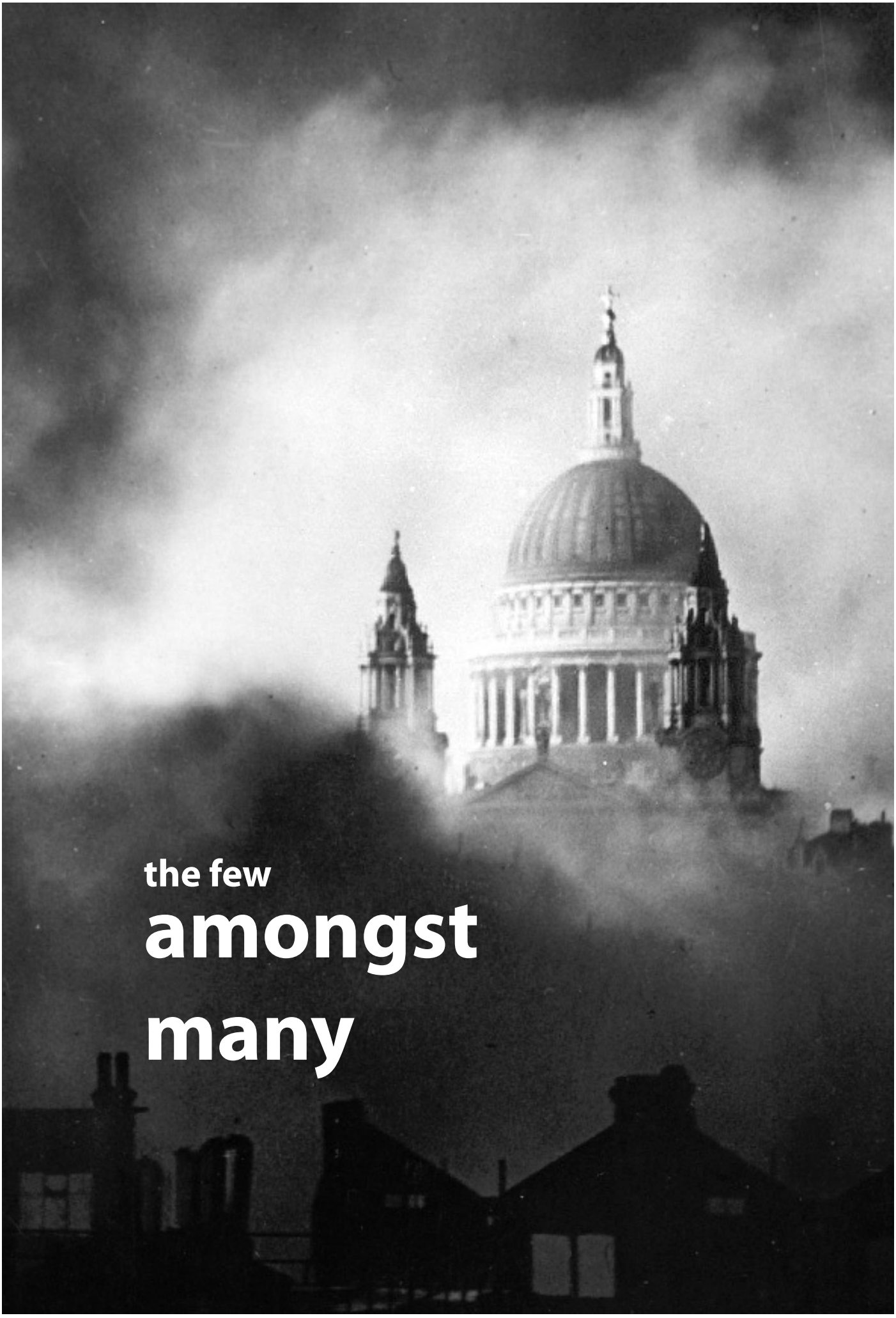

the few
amongst
many


the few
amongst
many

the few
amongst
many

add-on for the game The Few

Ecthelion²

Jonáš Ferenc, Kryštof Ferenc

Assembled: Jonáš Ferenc, Kryštof Ferenc
English proofreading: Barbora Lyčková

Website *http://www.asisbiz.com/Battles/Battle-of-Britain.html* kindly used approval of photograpies from the site for this add-on.
Posters are from various sources on the internet and original authors are often almost impossible to find.
The warime memories used in this add-on are used from archive WW2 People's War. It is an online archive of such memories contributed by members of the public and gathered by the BBC. The archive can be found at *bbc.co.uk/ww2peopleswar*.

"The curtains fell down with the blast. There were shouts of 'Turn out those lights!' and the Wardens got us all down the shelter quick. It was a bad night. A very bad night. And the shelter next to ours suffered 37 people killed.
It was a direct hit. They were brick shelters, solid, but nothing's going to stand up to that. And it didn't. It could as easily have been us. Why we survived and not them I'll never know. It's all just chance, in the wrong place at the wrong time."
Grace Doe, WW2 People's War

This small add-on is intended mainly for atmosphere building. It offers some inspiration for scenes in the Base Phase and includes a few suggestions for potential conflicts, but mostly contains contemporary materials such as posters or leaflets. Feel free to use these to create an atmosphere of wartime London – people suffering from air raids, supply shortages, the omnipresent fear of German spies and saboteurs and dark blackout nights. You can print a few posters out and put them up on the walls of the room you're playing in, you can use the leaflets in-game, or you can simply draw inspiration from the suggested scenes.

Not all conflicts are fought against a real enemy in the outside world. Sometimes the most dramatic fights happen inside the pilot's mind – unseen, but just as deadly as anything they might meet in the sky. Players roll the dice when their pilots witness a tragic loss or encounter a stressful situation (basically whenever something terrible happens). This determines whether the pilot was able to cope with the situation, or whether their fragile mind has been even further shaken. As the pilots cannot erase their Stress Points, the more points they get, the further down they go, slowly spiralling towards death.

If you want to make conflicts on the ground more interesting, you can use additional rules:
- When rolling to remove a Stress Point, rolling three ones means the player has lost. Not only does the Stress Point stay, but the player also receives one additional Stress Point on top.
- When rolling to remove a Stress Point, rolling three sixes means the player has won. Not only does he removes the Stress Point, but the can also remove one additional Stress Point on top.

De Reszke
TOBACCONIST
Player's
Please
COLD FLAKE
BUSINESS
USUAL

"NEVER WAS SO MUCH OWED BY SO MANY TO SO FEW"

THE PRIME MINISTER

AND THEY WILL SAY—
"THIS
WAS OUR FINEST HOUR"
THE PRIMINSTER

"By then the planes were overhead and bombs were whistling down. Searchlights swept the sky and crisscrossed to pinpoint the bombers. Down at our level the streets were deserted and the two of us (my father was on nightshift) were the only ones out. It was unearthly, as if we had been abandoned while everyone else had rushed for safety and locked the doors behind them, leaving us to the mercy of the night."
Ivy, WW2 People's War

Examples of scenes:

A Wounded Friend in Hospital - The pilots witness a crash on the landing ground. The pilot of the crashed plane was a friend from another squad and the pilots (one or all of them) decide to pay him a visit in hospital. They see the horrific wounds from the burning plane and realize that the unfortunate pilot will be scarred for life. . . They feel his plain, because it is the exact pain they fear every single moment they are in the skies. Will they manage to convince their friend that his life is not over? Or will they fail and watch him succumb to melancholy and lose the will to live? How will they cope face to face with their worst nightmare?

The Death of a Beloved One - The pilot receives a telegram and it turns out that someone close has died. Was it a brother, killed while fighting the Jerries in Africa? A girlfriend killed serving at a radar station? A friend in the Navy who went down with a ship? Parents killed in an air raid? A father who died of a stroke? Regardless of the person who was killed, it is a heavy blow for the pilot. . . Will he be able to pull himself together? Will he be able to return to the skies and fight once more?

The Black Market - The pilot desperately needs something and decides to get it on the black market. It can be food for his family, medicine for a sick child, nylon stockings for his girlfriend – or just about anything else. If the player rolls badly, the pilot may be arrested by the police.

The Looter - The pilot sees a man looting a bombed house. The man starts running away with the stolen goods – will the pilot be able to catch him? And then what? Will he let him loose, or hand him over to the police? Looting bombed property is a serious offense and if a looter gets caught, it's the noose. . .

Booze Problems - The pilot realizes that his drinking problem is getting out of hand – he always has to drink himself unconscious before going to sleep and his hands shake if he's not had enough to drink. Will he find the strength to overcome the problem? Or will he deny it and go on flying without sleep, with liquor on his breath?

Going to the Movies - The pilot has asked a girl out. They decided to go to the movies and now he's waiting in front of the cinema with two tickets. Will she show up? Will she let him walk her home? Most importantly, will he have the guts to kiss her goodnight?

Issued by the Ministry of Information *in co-operation with the War Office and the Ministry of Home Security.*

If the INVADER comes

WHAT TO DO — AND HOW TO DO IT

THE Germans threaten to invade Great Britain. If they do so they will be driven out by our Navy, our Army and our Air Force. Yet the ordinary men and women of the civilian population will also have their part to play. Hitler's invasions of Poland, Holland and Belgium were greatly helped by the fact that the civilian population was taken by surprise. They did not know what to do when the moment came. *You must not be taken by surprise.* This leaflet tells you what general line you should take. More detailed instructions will be given you when the danger comes nearer. Meanwhile, read these instructions carefully and be prepared to carry them out.

I

When Holland and Belgium were invaded, the civilian population fled from their homes. They crowded on the roads, in cars, in carts, on bicycles and on foot, and so helped the enemy by preventing their own armies from advancing against the invaders. You must not allow that to happen here. Your first rule, therefore, is :—

(1) IF THE GERMANS COME, BY PARACHUTE, AEROPLANE OR SHIP, YOU MUST REMAIN WHERE YOU ARE. THE ORDER IS " STAY PUT ".

If the Commander in Chief decides that the place where you live must be evacuated, he will tell you when and how to leave. Until you receive such orders you must remain where you are. If you run away, you will be exposed to far greater danger because you will be machine-gunned from the air as were civilians in Holland and Belgium, and you will also block the roads by which our own armies will advance to turn the Germans out.

II

There is another method which the Germans adopt in their invasion. They make use of the civilian population in order to create confusion and panic. They spread false rumours and issue false instructions. In order to prevent this, you should obey the second rule, which is as follows :—

(2) DO NOT BELIEVE RUMOURS AND DO NOT SPREAD THEM. WHEN YOU RECEIVE AN ORDER, MAKE QUITE SURE THAT IT IS A TRUE ORDER AND NOT A FAKED ORDER. MOST OF YOU KNOW YOUR POLICEMEN AND YOUR A.R.P. WARDENS BY SIGHT, YOU CAN TRUST THEM. IF YOU KEEP YOUR HEADS, YOU CAN ALSO TELL WHETHER A MILITARY OFFICER IS REALLY BRITISH OR ONLY PRETENDING TO BE SO. IF IN DOUBT ASK THE POLICEMAN OR THE A.R.P. WARDEN. USE YOUR COMMON SENSE.

III

The Army, the Air Force and the Local Defence Volunteers cannot be everywhere at once. The ordinary man and woman must be on the watch. If you see anything suspicious, do not rush round telling your neighbours all about it. Go at once to the nearest policeman, police-station, or military officer and tell them exactly what you saw. Train yourself to notice the exact time and place where you saw anything suspicious, and try to give exact information. Try to check your facts. The sort of report which a military or police officer wants from you is something like this :—

> " At 5.30 p.m. to-night I saw twenty cyclists come into Little Squashborough from the direction of Great Mudtown. They carried some sort of automatic rifle or gun. I did not see anything like artillery. They were in grey uniforms."

Be calm, quick and exact. The third rule, therefore, is as follows :—

(3) KEEP WATCH. IF YOU SEE ANYTHING SUSPICIOUS, NOTE IT CAREFULLY AND GO AT ONCE TO THE NEAREST POLICE OFFICER OR STATION, OR TO THE NEAREST MILITARY OFFICER. DO NOT RUSH ABOUT SPREADING VAGUE RUMOURS. GO QUICKLY TO THE NEAREST AUTHORITY AND GIVE HIM THE FACTS.

IV

Remember that if parachutists come down near your home, they will not be feeling at all brave. They will not know where they are, they will have no food, they will not know where their companions are. They will want you to give them food, means of transport and maps. They will want you to tell them where they have landed, where their comrades are, and where our own soldiers are. The fourth rule, therefore, is as follows :—

(4) DO NOT GIVE ANY GERMAN ANYTHING. DO NOT TELL HIM ANYTHING. HIDE YOUR FOOD AND YOUR BICYCLES. HIDE YOUR MAPS. SEE THAT THE ENEMY GETS NO PETROL. IF YOU HAVE A CAR OR MOTOR BICYCLE, PUT IT OUT OF ACTION WHEN NOT IN USE. IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO REMOVE THE IGNITION KEY; YOU MUST MAKE IT USELESS TO ANYONE EXCEPT YOURSELF.

IF YOU ARE A GARAGE PROPRIETOR, YOU MUST WORK OUT A PLAN TO PROTECT YOUR STOCK OF PETROL AND YOUR CUSTOMERS' CARS. REMEMBER THAT TRANSPORT AND PETROL WILL BE THE INVADER'S MAIN DIFFICULTIES. MAKE SURE THAT NO INVADER WILL BE ABLE TO GET HOLD OF YOUR CARS, PETROL, MAPS OR BICYCLES.

V

You may be asked by Army and Air Force officers to help in many ways. For instance, the time may come when you will receive orders to block roads or streets in order to prevent the enemy from advancing. Never block a road unless you are told which one you must block. Then you can help by felling trees, wiring them together or blocking the roads with cars. Here, therefore, is the fifth rule :—

(5) BE READY TO HELP THE MILITARY IN ANY WAY. BUT DO NOT BLOCK ROADS UNTIL ORDERED TO DO SO BY THE MILITARY OR L.D.V. AUTHORITIES.

VI

If you are in charge of a factory, store or other works, organise its defence at once. If you are a worker, make sure that you understand the system of defence that has been organised and know what part you have to play in it. Remember always that parachutists and fifth column men are powerless against any organised resistance. They can only succeed if they can create disorganisation. Make certain that no suspicious strangers enter your premises.

You must know in advance who is to take command, who is to be second in command, and how orders are to be transmitted. This chain of command must be built up and you will probably find that ex-officers or N.C.O.'s, who have been in emergencies before, are the best people to undertake such command. The sixth rule is therefore as follows:—

(6) IN FACTORIES AND SHOPS, ALL MANAGERS AND WORKMEN SHOULD ORGANISE SOME SYSTEM NOW BY WHICH A SUDDEN ATTACK CAN BE RESISTED.

VII

The six rules which you have now read give you a general idea of what to do in the event of invasion. More detailed instructions may, when the time comes, be given you by the Military and Police Authorities and by the Local Defence Volunteers; they will NOT be given over the wireless as that might convey information to the enemy. These instructions must be obeyed at once.

Remember always that the best defence of Great Britain is the courage of her men and women. Here is your seventh rule :—

(7) THINK BEFORE YOU ACT. BUT THINK ALWAYS OF YOUR COUNTRY BEFORE YOU THINK OF YOURSELF.

(52194) Wt. / 14,300,000 6/40 Hw.

WE BEAT 'EM BEFORE

WE WILL BEAT 'EM AGAIN

"My sister Rose's husband was a policeman. Tom Williams was his name. Soon after war broke out, the German U-boats were sinking all our shipping. Tom got so angry he said: "I'll get the bastards!" He went into the Navy. Just one week after, the ship he was serving on went down with all hands, sunk by a German submarine. They'd got him. We were all heartbroken."
Grace Doe, WW2 People's War

"It was sad, on my way home from work, to see streams of people and their children, with food and blankets, making for the Tube stations, where they could be safe. I once joined two friends, who used the Tubes - I'll never forget it. Everybody shared space and food and once the younger children were settled down, the adults had a singsong, or played cards. With all those people packed along the platform, the air left something to be desired; despite the discomforts, there was no denying the friendly atmosphere, but I never repeated the experience."
Dobbie Dobinson, WW2 People's War

Examples of scenes:

The Air Raid - A crying girl stands in the middle of the street, bombs falling all around her. The pilot can try to save her and get her to safety… But if he rolls badly, the falling bombs will wound or perhaps even kill him.

The doctor - The pilot is a wreck and is feeling more depressed by the hour. Will he be able to convince the unit doctor to give him some Benzedrine? He needs it to calm down and finally be able to get some sleep. On the other hand, the doctor may not be too willing to do this secretly. He may ever let the commander know that one of his pilots is slipping…

Chess - While waiting for the next assignment, the pilot plays chess with a pilot from another squadron. All of a sudden, though, the game becomes a matter of honour and the pilot finds himself representing his entire unit. Will he be able to beat his opponent?

Back to Base - The pilot spent the night in the city and sunrise finds him frantically cycling back to base. Will he be able to slip in before reveille and the morning roll call? Or will his absence be noticed?

The 'Spy' - An angry crowd gathers around a man, accusing him of being a German spy. The mob is ready to lynch the unfortunate fellow, who – as the pilots can now see – is a fellow pilot from the Polish squadron. He is trying to explain this to the crowd, but his English is bad, his Slavic accent is strong and the crowd isn't buying it. Will the pilots be able to save him? Or will the crowd see German spies in them as well, especially if they happen to have foreign accents?

An Argument Over a Girl - Two pilots argue and fight over a girl. Who will win and get to keep her? The winner erases his Stress Point, the loser keeps his.

AWOL - One of the pilots can't handle the pressure anymore and goes AWOL. Will the others be able to find him and get him back to base before the police do? If the coppers get him, there's no going back! If his friends bring him back, though, perhaps their commander will be able to save him from criminal prosecution. Someone has mentioned that the deserted might be at his aunt's house in Hastings.

KEEP CALM AND CARRY ON

Issued by the Ministry of Information *in co-operation with the War Office and the Ministry of Home Security*

Beating the INVADER

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

IF invasion comes, everyone—young or old, men and women—will be eager to play their part worthily. By far the greater part of the country will not be immediately involved. Even along our coasts, the greater part will remain unaffected. But where the enemy lands, or tries to land, there will be most violent fighting. Not only will there be the battles when the enemy tries to come ashore, but afterwards there will fall upon his lodgments very heavy British counter-attacks, and all the time the lodgments will be under the heaviest attack by British bombers. The fewer civilians or non-combatants in these areas, the better—apart from essential workers who must remain. So if you are advised by the authorities to leave the place where you live, it is your duty to go elsewhere when you are told to leave. When the attack begins, it will be too late to go ; and, unless you receive definite instructions to move, your duty then will be to stay where you are. You will have to get into the safest place you can find, and stay there until the battle is over. For all of you then the order and the duty will be: " STAND FIRM ".

This also applies to people inland if any considerable number of parachutists or air-borne troops are landed in their neighbourhood. Above all, they must not cumber the roads. Like their fellow-countrymen on the coasts, they must " STAND FIRM ". The Home Guard, supported by strong mobile columns wherever the enemy's numbers require it, will immediately come to grips with the invaders, and there is little doubt will soon destroy them.

Throughout the rest of the country where there is no fighting going on and no close cannon fire or rifle fire can be heard, everyone will govern his conduct by the second great order and duty, namely, " CARRY ON ". It may easily be some weeks before the invader has been totally destroyed, that is to say, killed or captured to the last man who has landed on our shores. Meanwhile, all work must be continued to the utmost, and no time lost.

The following notes have been prepared to tell everyone in rather more detail what to do, and they should be carefully studied. Each man and woman should think out a clear plan of personal action in accordance with the general scheme.

Winston S. Churchill

STAND FIRM

1. What do I do if fighting breaks out in my neighbourhood?

Keep indoors or in your shelter until the battle is over. If you can have a trench ready in your garden or field, so much the better. You may want to use it for protection if your house is damaged. But if you are at work, or if you have special orders, carry on as long as possible and only take cover when danger approaches. If you are on your way to work, finish your journey if you can.

If you see an enemy tank, or a few enemy soldiers, do not assume that the enemy are in control of the area. What you have seen may be a party sent on in advance, or stragglers from the main body who can easily be rounded up.

CARRY ON

2. What do I do in areas which are some way from the fighting?

Stay in your district and carry on. Go to work whether in shop, field, factory or office. Do your shopping, send your children to school until you are told not to. Do not try to go and live somewhere else. Do not use the roads for any unnecessary journey; they must be left free for troop movements even a long way from the district where actual fighting is taking place.

3. Will certain roads and railways be reserved for the use of the Military, even in areas far from the scene of action?

Yes, certain roads will have to be reserved for important troop movements; but such reservations should be only temporary. As far as possible, bus companies and railways will try to maintain essential public services, though it may be necessary to cut these down. Bicyclists and pedestrians may use the roads for journeys to work, unless instructed not to do so.

ADVICE AND ORDERS

4. Whom shall I ask for advice?

The police and A.R.P. wardens.

5. From whom shall I take orders?

In most cases from the police and A.R.P. wardens. But there may be times when you will have to take orders from the military and the Home Guard in uniform.

6. Is there any means by which I can tell that an order is a true order and not faked?

You will generally know your policeman and your A.R.P. wardens by sight, and can trust them. With a bit of common sense you can tell if a soldier is really British or only pretending to be so. If in doubt ask a policeman, or ask a soldier whom you know personally.

INSTRUCTIONS

7. What does it mean when the church bells are rung?

It is a warning to the local garrison that troops have been seen landing from the air in the neighbourhood of the church in question. Church bells will *not* be rung all over the country as a general warning that invasion has taken place. The ringing of church bells in one place will not be taken up in neighbouring churches.

8. Will instructions be given over the wireless?

Yes; so far as possible. But remember that the enemy can overhear any wireless message, so that the wireless cannot be used for instructions which might give him valuable information.

9. In what other ways will instructions be given?

Through the Press; by loudspeaker vans; and perhaps by leaflets and posters. But remember that genuine Government leaflets will be given to you only by the policeman, your A.R.P. warden or your postman; while genuine posters and instructions will be put up only on Ministry of Information notice boards and official sites, such as police stations, post offices, A.R.P. posts, town halls and schools.

FOOD

10. Should I try to lay in extra food?

No. If you have already laid in a stock of food, keep it for a real emergency; but do not add to it. The Government has made arrangements for food supplies.

NEWS

11. Will normal news services continue?

Yes. Careful plans have been made to enable newspapers and wireless broadcasts to carry on, and in case of need there are emergency measures which will bring you the news. But if there should be some temporary breakdown in news supply, it is very important that you should not listen to rumours nor pass them on, but should wait till real news comes through again. Do not use the telephones or send telegrams if you can possibly avoid it.

MOTOR-CARS

12. Should I put my car, lorry or motor-bicycle out of action?

Yes, when you are told to do so by the police, A.R.P. wardens or military; or when it is obvious that there is an immediate risk of its being seized by the enemy—then disable and hide your bicycle and destroy your maps.

13. How should it be put out of action?

Remove distributor head and leads and either empty the tank or remove the carburettor. If you don't know how to do this, find out now from your nearest garage. In the case of diesel engines remove the injection pump and connection. The parts removed must be hidden well away from the vehicle.

THE ENEMY

14. Should I defend myself against the enemy?

The enemy is not likely to turn aside to attack separate houses. If small parties are going about threatening persons and property in an area not under enemy control and come your way, you have the right of every man and woman to do what you can to protect yourself, your family and your home.

GIVE ALL THE HELP YOU CAN TO OUR TROOPS

Do not tell the enemy anything

Do not give him anything

Do not help him in any way

(55004) Wt. 46381/P1009 14,050,800 (2 kds.) 5/41 Hw. G.51

The more you keep information under your hat

–the safer he'll be under his!

CARELESS TALK COSTS LIVES

"One Sunday I was walking to Windsor Station when I ran into my old friend Jim who was in the Fleet Air Arm. He asked me to have a drink with him. At first I refused saying I had a train to catch. He had lots of news to tell me, having just returned from the USA and it might have been a long time before our paths crossed again. Eventually he persuaded me and we went into the Royal Oak. We had a couple of drinks and a chat, then we shook hands and I went off for the last train.

When I walked out of the station at Putney, I was amazed to see not the usual gloom of the London blackout but a red glow and some very bright lights down the road. As I approached I was confronted by a scene of utter devastation. Thirty minutes before, an enemy bomber had dropped a single bomb, presumably intended for Putney Bridge. The bridge was still there but the Black and White Milk Bar and the crowded dance hall above it were just a mass of smouldering debris. The lights illuminated the firemen and the rescue squad sifting through the ruins, but there was no hope of finding anyone alive. They never found out how many lives were lost. I lost many of my comrades and would certainly have been with them had it not been for the persuasive powers of my friend Jim."
Gerry Boxall, WW2 People's War

Examples of scenes:

Infidelity - In the morning, the pilot finds out that the girl he had spent the night with is actually one of his fellow pilots' wife. She did it to get back at her husband for something, but the main thing the pilot is now worried about is explaining things without getting hurt.

The Twat at the Roadblock - An arrogant Home Guard lieutenant stops the pilots at a roadblock and refuses to let them pass, pointing out irregularities in their identity cards. The soldiers at the roadblock are nervously clutching their rifles, the argument is getting more heated by the second and the pilots' patience is running out because a mission is waiting for them back at base. Will they manage to resolve the conflict peacefully, or will they be arrested for disobedience?

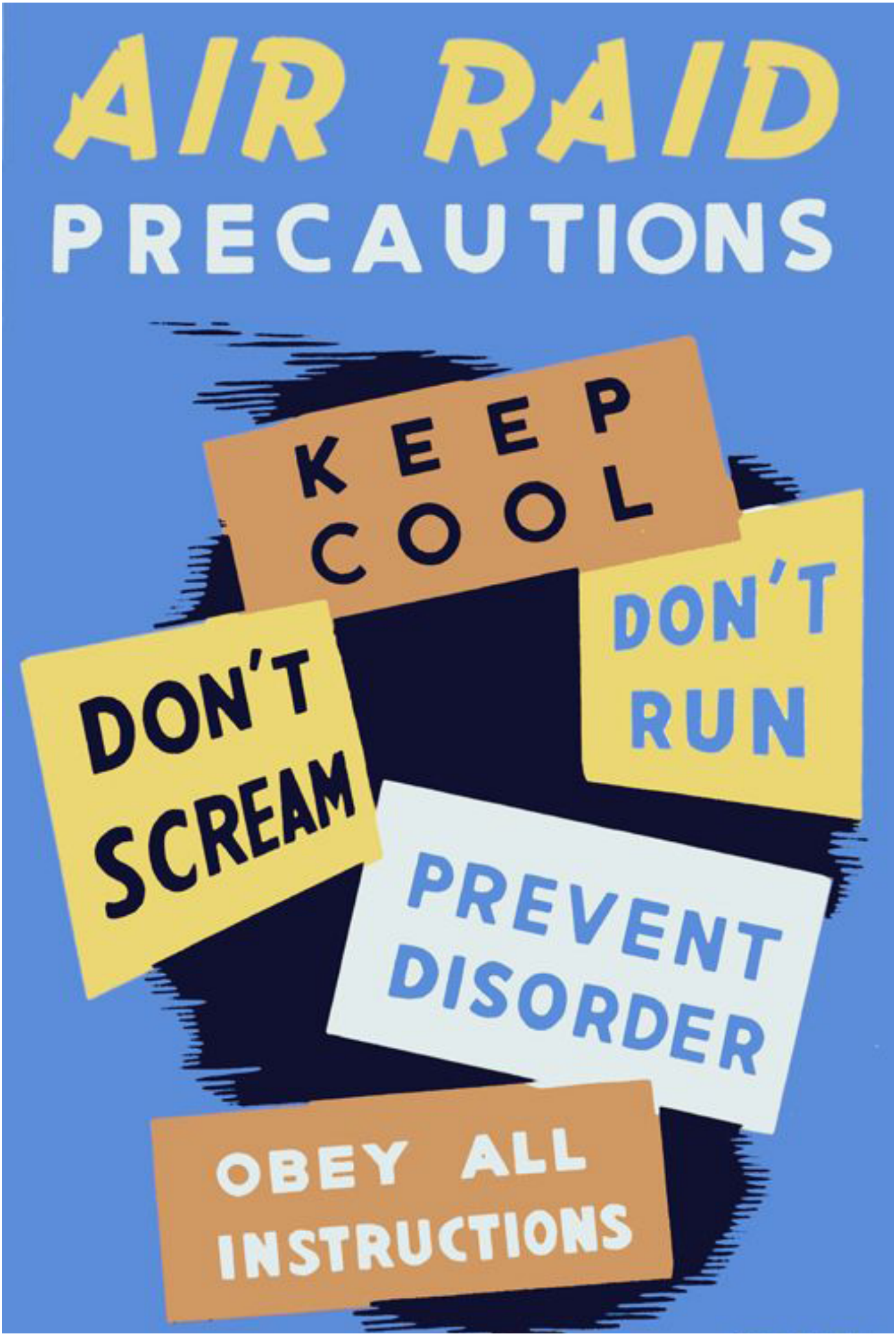
Family Matters - The pilot is in the pub and finds out that the night before, a mayor from another squadron insulted and slapped his sister (who works at the pub as a waitress). Officer or no officer, an insult like that must be answered!

The Shell-shocked Child - While visiting his sister, the pilot notices that her little boy is a bit quieter than usual. He finds out that the child has seen his teacher and classmates killed in an air raid and has been in shock ever since, barely saying a word since the incident. Can the pilot reach out to him and make him talk about what he saw? Or will the boy stay closed to the world?

Air Raid II - The pilot is in a shelter during an air raid. The people can hear bombs detonating yards from where they're hiding and the ceiling is shaking. Suddenly, someone starts freaking out and the pilot realizes he has to stop them before everyone panics and people start getting hurt. Will he be able to do it?

A Wee Pickle - The pilot is in trouble. Coming to his senses in prison, he realizes that he had been arrested for drinking and riotous conduct – and it isn't his first time here either. He has to persuade the police officers to let him go, or this will go on his record and that… that would be a major problem.

The Game - The pilot gets into a card game at a pub and there's quite a lot of money on the table. The time has come to make one last bet… Will the pilot be able to beat his opponents and win the game?


AIR RAID
PRECAUTIONS
KEEP COOL
DON'T SCREAM
DON'T RUN
PREVENT DISORDER
OBEY ALL INSTRUCTIONS

U NEED
XO

AFTER THE RAID

ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY
LONDON REGION EDITION DECEMBER, 1940

AFTER THE RAID

WHEN YOU HAVE been in the front line and taken it extra hard the country wants to look after you. For you have suffered in the national interest as well as in your own in the fight against Hitler. If your home is damaged there is a great deal of help ready for you.

You will want to know where this help can be found and whom to ask about it. Here are some hints about how you stand. Remember, in reading them, that conditions are different in different areas and the services may not always be quite the same.

HAVE YOUR PLANS READY

YOU SHOULD TRY to make plans *now* to go and stay with friends or relations living near, but not too near, *in case your house is destroyed.* They should also arrange *now* to come to you if their house is knocked out.

If you have to go and stay with them until you can make more permanent arrangements the Government will pay them a lodging allowance of 5s. per week for each adult and 3s. for each child. Your host should enquire at the Town Hall or Council offices about this.

Your local authority will be setting up an Administrative Centre where your questions can be answered. Look out for posters telling you where this centre is or ask the police or wardens for the address. In the meantime, in case of emergency, find out from the police or wardens where the offices are at which the local authority and the Assistance Board are doing their work for people who have been bombed.

FOOD AND SHELTER

IF YOU HAVE NOT been able to make arrangements with friends or relatives and have *nowhere to sleep and eat* after your house has been destroyed, the best thing to do is to go to an emergency *Rest Centre*. The wardens and policemen will tell you where this is. You will get food and shelter there until you can go home or make other arrangements. You will also find at the Rest Centre an officer whose job it is to help you with your problems. He will tell you how to get *clothes* if you've lost your own, *money*—if you are in need—a new ration book, a new identity card, a new gas mask, etc. Nurses will be there, too, to help with children and anybody who is suffering from shock.

NEW HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS

A HOME WILL BE FOUND for you, if you cannot make your own arrangements. If you are still earning your normal wages you may have to pay rent.

If you have had to leave your home and can make arrangements to go and stay with friends or relatives you will be given a free travel voucher, if you cannot get to them without help. Enquire about this at the Rest Centre or Administrative Centre (or if there is no Administrative Centre, at the Town Hall or Council offices).

TRACING FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

TO KEEP IN TOUCH with your friends and relatives you should, if you find your own accommodation, send your new address to the Secretary, London Council of Social Service.

STOUT
REIDS
STOUT
DAVY'S
SANDWIC
& SHELL-FI
BUFFET
REIDS STOUT
WINE BAR
LUNCHEON
&
SUPPER
BUFFET
138A
MILLINERY
DEBBS
SPECIALIST
DEBBS
DEBB

7, Bayley Street, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Of course, also tell your friends and relatives where you are.

Anyone who is homeless and has been provided with accommodation can be found through the Town Halls, the Council offices and the Citizens' Advice Bureaux, since records are kept. If you have got sons or daughters in the Army, Navy, R.A.F., or the Auxiliary Services, they can find you, too, through their Commanding Officer, wherever you may be—whether you have gone to the country, are in hospital or are with friends. In the London area through the local authorities and through the Citizens' Advice Bureaux, the Director of Welfare in the London and Eastern Commands is helping men and women serving in the Forces to maintain contact with their relations who may have had to move.

FURNITURE AND OTHER BELONGINGS

(1) *If your income is below a certain amount* you can apply to the Assistance Board for :—

(*a*) a grant to replace *essential* furniture* and *essential* household articles ;

(*b*) a grant to replace your clothes† or those of your family ;

(*c*) a grant to replace *tools*† essential to your work.

You also have a claim for your other belongings but these do not come under the Assistance Board's scheme, and you should make your claim on Form V.O W.1.‡

* The household income must be normally £400 a year or less (i.e., nearly £8 0s. 0d. per week or less).

† Your income in this case must be normally £250 a year or less (i.e., nearly £5 0s. 0d. per week or less) or £400 a year or less if you have dependants.

‡ You can get this form at your Town Hall or the offices of your Council.

(2) *If your income is above certain limits*, you do not come under the Assistance Board's scheme and should make out a claim for all your belongings on Form V.O.W.1.*

The time at which payment can be made for belongings not covered by the Assistance Board's scheme will be settled shortly, when Parliament has passed the War Damage Bill.

(3) If bombing has left you without any *ready cash*, because you have lost your job or cannot get to work to be paid or because you have been hurt, you can apply to the Assistance Board.

COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO HOUSES

IF YOU *own your house* or hold it on a long lease and it is damaged or destroyed, whatever your income, you should, as soon as possible, make a claim on Form V.O.W.1.* The amount of your compensation and the time of paying it will depend on the passing of the War Damage Bill now before Parliament.

REPAIRS

IF YOUR HOUSE can be made fit to live in with a few simple repairs the local authority (apply to the Borough or Council Engineer) will put it right if the landlord is not able to do it. But how quickly the local authority can do this depends on local conditions.

FOOD

If your gas is cut off, or your kitchen range is out of action, then you may be able to get hot meals at the Londoners' Meals Service restaurants in the

* You can get this form at your Town Hall or the offices of your Council.

London County Council area or at the community kitchens outside that area. A meat dish can be obtained for about 4*d.* to 6*d.* and "afters" for about 2*d.* to 3*d.*, tea for a penny, and children's portions half price. Find out now where these are from the Town Hall, Council offices or the Citizens' Advice Bureau in case of emergency.

THE INJURED

IF YOU are injured, treatment will be given at First Aid Posts and Hospitals, and :—

(*a*) If your doctor says you are unable to work as a result of a "war injury.", you will be eligible to receive an *injury allowance*. Application should be made immediately to the local office of the Assistance Board and you should take with you, or send, a medical certificate from a doctor or a hospital.

(*b*) If you are afterwards found to be suffering from a serious and prolonged disablement, your case will be considered for a disability pension.

(*c*) Widows of workers and Civil Defence Volunteers killed on duty will receive £2 10*s.* 0*d.* a week for ten weeks, after which a widow's pension will become payable. Pensions for orphans and dependent parents are also provided.

Ask at the Post Office for the address of the local branch of the Ministry of Pensions if you want to apply for a pension.

KEEP THIS AND DO WHAT IT TELLS YOU. HELP IS WAITING FOR YOU. THE GOVERNMENT, YOUR FELLOW CITIZENS AND YOUR NEIGHBOURS WILL SEE THAT "FRONT LINE" FIGHTERS ARE LOOKED AFTER!

Issued by the Ministry of Home Security in co-operation with the following Departments: The Treasury, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Pensions, the Ministry of Food and the Assistance Board.

51—8416-(7) F.K.

Replica

IF YOU ARE BOMBED OUT
and have no friends to go to

ask a

POLICEMAN

or your **WARDEN**

where to find your

REST CENTRE

ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

". . . I settled down and was suddenly aware one night of the wainscoting apparently moving upwards. The raid had been pretty heavy, but I hadn't heard anything dropped all that near. Next morning I found out what had happened. My house was on top of a hill and further down there was a block of flats built round a large square, which was used as a playground for the children. A shelter had been built under this square for the residents, and it was full up that night when an aerial torpedo went right through it and killed everyone.
My brother-in-law was a fire-fighter called to that terrible scene and he said the whole thing was made worse by the fact that the bomb had burst gas and water mains, so rescue was impossible. That was the tremor I had felt through the hillside. What made it so sad was the relatives of those killed were mostly soldiers and airmen who were given compassionate leave to come home; the flats were intact, but all the damage had occurred in what was meant to be a safe place."
Dobbie Dobinson, WW2 People's War

The German spy

The German Spy I - There have been rumours that the Secret Service has heard something about radio transmissions originating from a village near the base. In the pub, the pilots find out that a local Catholic priest – Father O'Fleherty – has been arrested for espionage. One of the pilots, however, knows him quite well (after all, the Father had been a regular at the pub!), and knows for a fact that the man hates the Nazis and even fought against the Fascists in Spain. As he is convinced the priest is innocent, he goes to the police to vouch for him. Will he be able to bail the priest out?

The German Spy II - Father O'Fleherty has been released from jail, but is still seen as a suspect by the authorities (after all, he is Irish, a Catholic, and has no alibi for the times of the transmissions). He is placed under police surveillance. The pilot believes the Father is being framed and decides to investigate on his own. Will he be able to find some clues?

The German Spy III - The radio transmissions have been confirmed, so someone in the village really is helping the Germans. The pilot realizes that they must have also been reporting on the military operations at the base and remembers that he had seen a local, one Mr Edward Simpson, near the base some time back. He hadn't found anything suspicious about it at that point, but looking back, Simpson really didn't have any reason to be there. The pilot decides to keep an eye on him. But can he do it without getting noticed?

The German Spy IV - The pilot follows Simpson around for a while and notices some odd things in his behaviour: Simpson is spending quite a lot of time walking around the base and sometimes seems to jot things down into a little notebook. This alone is enough to interest the police, but before the pilot can let them know, Father O'Fleherty is arrested again – this time because explosives have been found in his house. The pilot is convinced this is Simpson's doing and that he's trying to cover his tracks, but the police won't listen to him. The pilot therefore decides to bring the spy down on his own and in the night, he follows Simpson to the graveyard and witnesses him operating a radio transmitter. The spy, however, notices him and pulls out a gun – will the pilot be able to avoid getting shot? Will he manage to catch Simpson? *(If he rolls badly, he can be shot – German agents are dangerous men!)*.

Father O'Fleherty is released and Simpson (who turns out to be a former member of the British Union of Fascists, living under an assumed name) is handed over to the Secret Service. The pilot is told off for meddling in things he has nothing to do with, but is, at the same time, also discreetly thanked by His Majesty's Secret Service.

SHINE YOUR TORCH DOWNWARDS
WHEN CROSSING THE ROAD

The capture of the German submarine U 570 by a Lockheed "Hudson" of the British Coastal Command.

BACK THEM UP!

Omnia vincit amor

Omnia Vincit Amor I - The pilot is tired and doesn't feel like going anywhere. The others, however, make him go up to London with them and take him dancing. And there, in the dancing hall, the pilot sees the most beautiful woman in world, wearing a red dress and sitting all alone. Will he be brave enough to ask her to dance with him? Will she tell him her name?

Omnia Vincit Amor II - The pilot asks the girl – whose name turns out to be Emily Watts – out and they go see Ten Days in Paris starring Rex Harrison and Kaaren Verne. The movie was great and now they're walking down the street, talking about all the things in the world… Suddenly, the air is filled with the screaming of air raid sirens. German bombers are approaching! The pilot and Emily run to the nearest shelter, but suddenly she cries out and falls – she has sprained her ankle. They can almost hear the engines of the German planes. Will the pilot be able to drag Emily to safety? *(If he rolls badly, either he, or Emily, or both of them can be killed in the raid.)*

Omnia Vincit Amor III - The pilot and Emily sit together in a dark corner of the Tube (now being used as an air raid shelter) and listen to the bombs quietly exploding above. They are sharing a blanket and he is embracing her; she is breathtakingly beautiful and he feels the world might end at any second. Will he find the guts to tell her how he feels? Or will he stay silent, waiting for another opportunity?

Omnia Vincit Amor IV - The pilot has managed to smuggle Emily into the base at night and now she's on his lap in the cockpit of his Spitfire and they're sharing a kiss. All of a sudden, though, the base commander walks out into the moonlight, heading in their direction. Will the pilot be able to hide the girl and persuade the commander that everything is fine? Or will he be caught and grounded on base for a while *(three scenes)*, making it impossible for him to see Emily?

Omnia Vincit Amor V - (*This scene takes place some time after the last one – about three weeks in real time, a few Missions later in game time. If the pilot failed in the last scene, this scene could take place after the three scenes of his being grounded are over)*.
A few weeks later, Emily turns up looking scared to death – and tells the pilot that she's pregnant with his child.

(Will he do the right thing and marry her? The following scenes all assume he does. If, however, the pilot doesn't marry Emily, she will decide to get an abortion rather than face the shame of raising a child as a single mother. She will contact some shady characters and get an abortion appointment, but the operation will go wrong and Emily will die. The pilot will later find out about it from the papers. If the pilot had died after meeting Emily (and before this scene), the girl – crying and completely clueless – will contact one of his fellow pilots instead.)

If the pilot does decide to marry Emily, he has to go meet her father, a grumpy old sod who disapproves of his daughter's relationship and is ready to break both of the pilot's legs for even touching her before marriage. Will the pilot be able to convince him to give him his blessing?

Omnia Vincit Amor VI - The wedding is underway and as if it wartime, there is a shortage of everything. Emily says she doesn't mind, that she'll be happy with a small ceremony in plain clothes, but the pilot wants her to have the dream wedding. Will he be able to borrow enough money from his family and friends to buy Emily a proper wedding dress and throw an unforgettable party?

Omnia Vincit Amor VII - It is the day of the wedding and all the pilots, including the groom, are already dressed for the event and ready to go. Suddenly, though, the sirens start shrieking and everyone has to get in their planes, strap a parachute over their fancy wedding clothes, and fly against the Germans. After they return, they have to be quick to get to church on time. Will they make it? Or will Emily be left at the altar all alone, thinking her pilot has left her?

Urgent call for BLOOD!

Blood Transfusion Centres

will be opened at:–

NEW DONORS CAN BE ENROLLED AT ANY OF THE ABOVE CENTRES

GIVE YOUR BLOOD SO THAT HE MAY LIVE!

Issued by the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland.

FIRST AID IN BRIEF

Read this carefully several times, then carry it in your pocket or bag

AFTER AN AIR ATTACK First Aid Parties will reach the wounded within a few minutes. Even such a short time counts. The man or woman on the spot can save lives by immediate and proper action.

Be prepared to see severe wounds. Be courageous and keep your head. Keep your mind on your duty to your injured fellow man.

Everyone in these days of danger should carry several clean handkerchiefs or small towels. These can be used as bandages, and their inner laundered surfaces are quite suitable for application to open wounds as a first dressing.

Unless a patient is in a highly dangerous place you should treat him where he lies. To lift or drag the wounded can do serious damage. Your general rule is that the moving and transport should be left to trained parties.

The first and most important duty of the civilian helper who first reaches a casualty is to stop bleeding.

When you cut a thumb you naturally grab it firmly with the fingers of your other hand. That application of pressure to a bleeding wound is the correct thing to do in all cases.

TO STOP BLEEDING

Press on the bleeding point with fingers or hands. As soon as possible apply a clean thick pad of folded handkerchief or towel. Use an inner surface of your handkerchiefs or towels. Keep up the pressure through this pad. Bandage the pad firmly in position over the wound. Be sure that the dressing is applied firmly enough to control the loss of blood. If there is still oozing of blood past or through the pad renew pressure over the whole dressing.

BLEEDING FROM ARM OR LEG

Press on the wound with fingers or hands. Apply a clean thick pad as soon as possible. Keep up pressure through the pad. Bandage the pad firmly over the wound. If this fails, pass a bandage, tie, handkerchief, elastic or fabric belt, or similar article, round the limb as close to the wound as possible, at a point between the wound and the trunk. Knot the fabric so that the limb is loosely encircled. Pass a stick through the slack loop and twist till the tightening of the band round the limb stops the blood loss, taking care not to pinch the skin. Hold tight till the First Aid Party arrives. If you have to do this, make a note of the time when you tighten the loop and give it to the patient or attach it to the limb. It is very important that the hospital surgeon should know this.

BLEEDING FROM THE HEAD

Press with fingers or hands on the bleeding parts. Apply a clean pad as soon as possible. Keep up pressure through the pad. Bandage the pad firmly in position.

BLEEDING FROM THE TRUNK

These wounds are usually grave. Cover them with several layers of dressing. Keep up gently firm pressure over the pads.

SHOCK OR COLLAPSE

All wounded are liable to collapse. Control bleeding at once. Keep the patient lying down. Loosen clothing at neck and waist, but do not expose the patient to chill. Prop the head comfortably. Wrap blankets or coats round the patient, not forgetting gently to slip some under him. Put hot bottles, if available, outside the blankets. Let him smoke if he will. Give him plenty to drink, warm drinks preferably, and the best of all is warm very sweet tea. By your presence and helpfulness encourage him.

Follow this routine even in apparently slight cases. It will save lives.

WARNING

DO NOT GIVE FLUID TO CASES OF WOUNDING OF BELLY. Patients who have injuries to the belly must not be given anything by mouth ; not even sips of water should be swallowed, but the mouth may be rinsed out.

SUFFOCATION

Pressure of fallen debris may compress the chest and cause suffocation. To release a person so buried is a matter of the utmost urgency. Do not waste a second.

CLOTHES ON FIRE

Take a rug or heavy coat. Wrap it round the victim. Prevent him running about. Lay him on the ground, using force if necessary. Smother the flames by pressure or beating through the rug.

TREATMENT OF BURNS

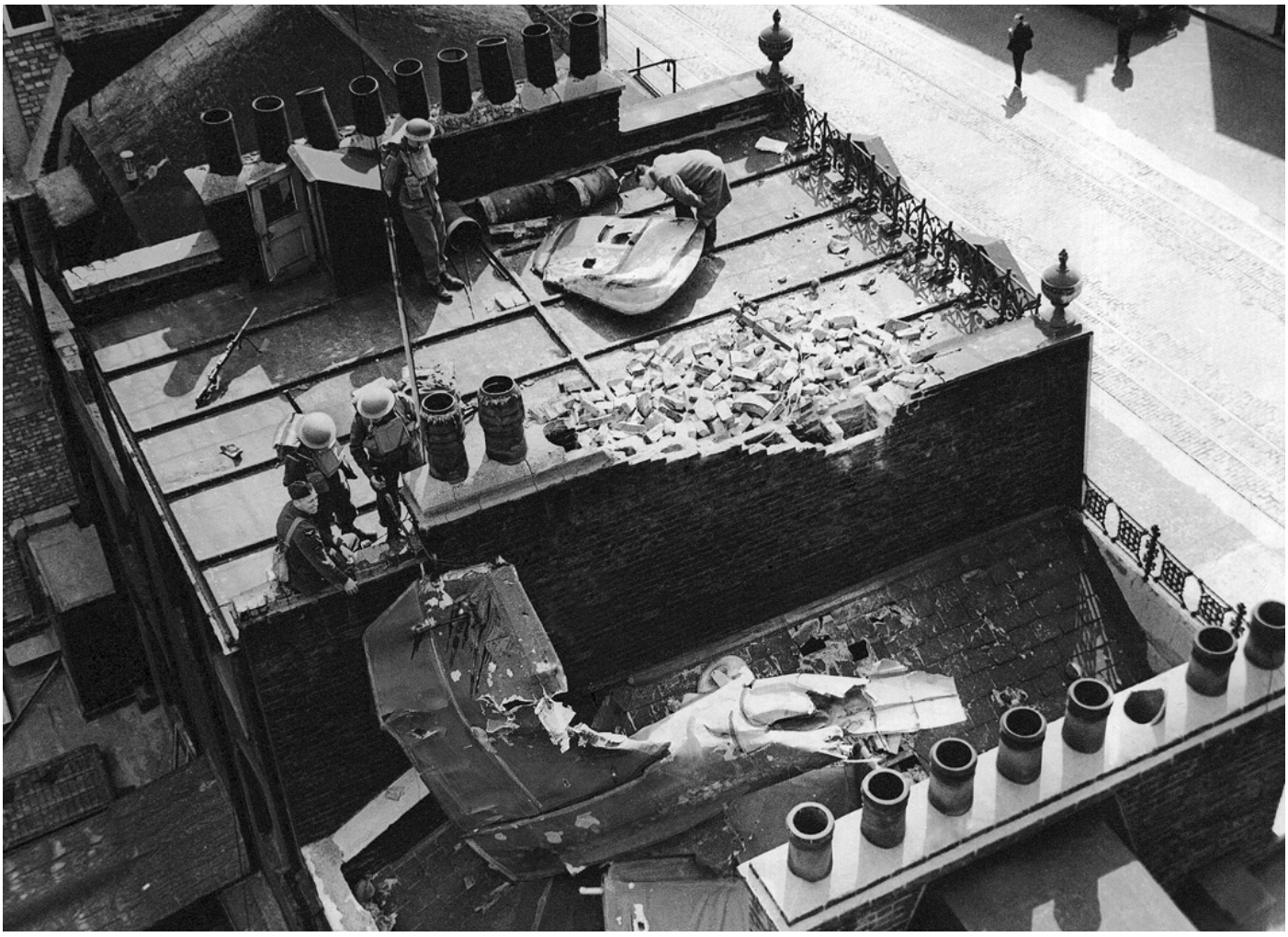
Treat first for shock as described above. Treat the burn later. DO NOT APPLY OIL OF ANY KIND. The best thing to use, if available, is a substance such as one of the tannic acid jellies, which can be bought in tubes at any chemists. A very good substitute is a series of layers of dressing moistened with cold tea. If this is not at hand cover the burn with dry clean dressings several layers thick.

IF YOU EXCEED THESE INSTRUCTIONS YOU MAY DO GREAT HARM. LEAVE ALL OTHER TREATMENT TO TRAINED MEN. LIVES ARE AT STAKE—PLAY FOR SAFETY

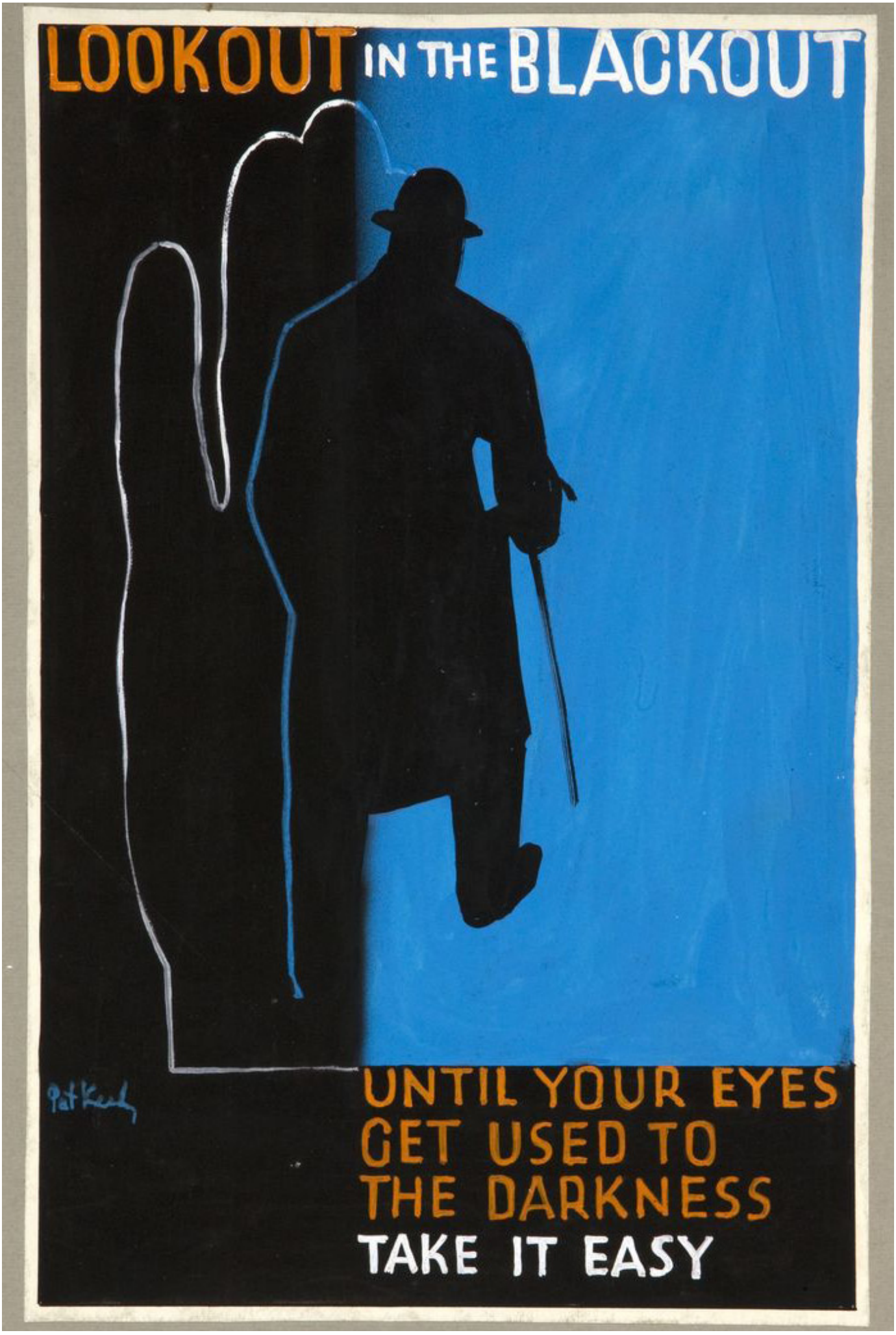
This leaflet was contributed by a London surgeon and revised by the Ministry of Health's consultant advisers.

Printed in England.

(52219) 14,300,000 6/40 Hw.



TURN THAT GAS DOWN


LOOKOUT IN THE BLACKOUT
UNTIL YOUR EYES
GET USED TO
THE DARKNESS
TAKE IT EASY

"Friday night was called 'Amami' night because we washed our hair with a shampoo made by Amami which you can still buy today. This resulted in us staying in as it took a long time to dry, especially if we had long hair as I did, because we had no hair dryers and always had to towel dry it. We never even had hot water until we heated it in kettles or saucepans. 'I'm staying in to wash my hair,' became the standard excuse if we didn't want to go out with a boyfriend. Bath toiletries and soap were very difficult to obtain. Only coloured bath salts were available, which my mother said were coloured soda crystals so she bought boxes of pure white soda to soften the bath water because it was much cheaper. Yellow 'Sunlight' soap was used for washing clothes by hand as there were no washing machines, let alone dryers, and red 'Lifebuoy' which contained some disinfectant, was our toilet soap. I cherished a little bottle of cheap perfume called 'Evening In Paris' which was in a deep blue bottle and the aroma was quite pungent. I really treasured it and kept it for special occasions, even though I had only bought it from Woolworths. 'Californian Poppy' was also another of my favourites."
Joan Styan, WW2 People's War

"We were in the middle of a three dimensional battlefield. The army was soon on the spot with the mobile artillery, lumbering along the street firing at the bombers with shattering reports which slammed our ears as the reverberations echoed around the enclosed spaces between the houses, and then moving on to a different location to avoid being pin-pointed by the enemy overhead. Up there everything was taking place at such low altitudes that we could hear the rattle of the firing as gun-turret levelled at gun-turret. As my mother held me tight, trying to shield me, I heard the first piercing whistles of falling bombs not understanding what they were until the explosions sent me frantic with fear and I knew there was something horrible happening.The bombs exploded all around, some with that extra crack in the sound that only those who have heard it would recognise as "a near one". The clink of shrapnel and debris constantly showering the shelter told us that there were plenty of those."
Ivy, WW2 People's War

"But gradually people were able to gather together some semblance of "normal" life. For my mother there was time to concentrate on getting the housework done without fleeing to the shelter three or four times a day. There was time to worry about how to feed the family as, going to the butcher's to see if she would be able to buy a little meat with the weekly ration allowance, she would be met with the news that there was none - another ship had gone down. That brief comment needed no further explanation for we all knew how convoys of merchant ships, defying the U-boats to carry supplies for home consumption, suffered with many casualties despite the vigilance of the escorting corvettes and destroyers."
Ivy, WW2 People's War

Keep mum
she's not so dumb!
CARELESS TALK COSTS LIVES

THE DAUGHTER WHO HEAPED ON THE *COAL*

SAVE FUEL

TO MAKE MUNITIONS

FOR BATTLE

MINISTRY OF FUEL & POWER

ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF FUEL AND POWER

"The raids continued each night and the East End of London suffered terribly. My turn finally came when they dropped four landmines by parachute. The first of their kind, I was told that a lot of people, such as air raid wardens and police, were killed unnecessarily as they rushed towards the parachutes, thinking they were German airmen landing. When the mines exploded, the blast took everything above ground level. People were just blown to pieces and trees in the garden were stripped of leaves and branches; many bodies, or parts of them, were resting in any remaining trees.
I was covered in plaster and my eyes were full of dust, but I was all in one piece and thankful to be alive. I got out through the basement steps and found the whole scene lit up by a full moon; it was like a battlefield. My friends round the corner took me in - they were all very shaken, but, thankfully, unharmed.
I went back the next morning and found the house looking like a doll's house with the front missing - it had been completely blown away."
Dobbie Dobinson, WW2 People's War

The Case of the Missing Fuel

Missing Fuel I - As a result of some sloppy record-keeping, a few canisters of fuel have gone missing. On paper, they have been assigned to the pilot's plane and he is now being accused of stealing them. Can he persuade everyone that he's innocent? Fuel theft is a serious offence and if the pilot cannot convince his commanding officer that he didn't steal the cans, the case may be forwarded to the court-martial. . .

Missing Fuel II - Cans of fuel keep disappearing at the base and this time it really can't be blamed on sloppy records. Someone is doing the stealing and as one of the pilots had already been falsely accused, the unit decides to take matters into their own hands and find the real thief. Will they be able to find him? (If they succeed, they will also know who was at work every time a theft had taken place.)

Missing Fuel III - After poking around in the case of the disappearing fuel, one of the pilots is attacked during the night. Will he be able to fend of the attackers, or is he in for a beating? Whichever ways it goes, the message is clear: Stop poking around. Will the pilots back down, or will they continue investigating?

Missing Fuel IV - The pilots have managed to identify a few suspects and keep an eye on them when they're at work. Late at night, they see Bill Dearing, one of the mechanics at the base, pass a canister to someone on the other side of the wall. Will the pilots be able to catch him? *(If they succeed, they will get Dearing arrested; he won't, however, give them the names of his accomplices.)*

Missing Fuel V - The next time the pilots fly on a mission, the find out one of their planes has been sabotaged and has a malfunctioning engine. The pilot will have to turn back to base and land as if his plane had been damaged *(i. e. with a roll)*.

Missing Fuel VI - The pilots suspect the plane was sabotages by two other mechanics, Tooley and Fox. After all, they had been best friends with Dearing, hadn't they? Still angry about the sabotage, the pilots try to figure out the truth. *(If they succeed, the mechanics will confess and name the man behind all the thefts – a Home Guard major.)*

TOBY
CHARRINGTON'S

MOTHERS
Send them out of London

WOMEN'S ROYAL NAVAL SERVICE

JOIN THE Wrens

AND FREE A MAN FOR THE FLEET

APPLY TO DIRECTOR W.R.N.S., ADMIRALTY, S.W.1
OR THE NEAREST EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

PRINTED FOR H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE BY J. WEINER LTD. LONDON. W.11

BETTER POT-LUCK

with Churchill today

THAN HUMBLE PIE

under Hitler tomorrow

DON'T WASTE FOOD!

Printed for H.M. Stationery Office by Percy Lund, Humphries & Co. Ltd., Bradford.

"We ate basic foods at the British Restaurants which we were told 'nourished the masses'. These restaurants offered simple meals such as minced beef with parsnips, greens and potatoes. Minced meat was sold at the butchers when available, but my mother was always dubious about its content.

Spam from the U.S.A. was in common use to make up for the shortage of fresh meat. We normally ate at home enjoying our mother's nutritious cooking. She was obsessed with making us eat all our vegetables especially our greens. During the war, any leftovers from meals were kept for the next day. We often had 'bubble and squeak', a British term for cooked greens and cooked potatoes mixed and fried up. My mother made this on a Monday if there were any leftovers from our Sunday dinner.

Fruit was almost non-existent except for apples, which were home grown. The saying: 'An apple a day keeps the doctor away,' may well have originated during the war. We never saw bananas or oranges. All children were allocated milk, cod-liver oil and orange juice. We often had to resort to dried milk (sold in blue tins), dried eggs (sold in red tins) and dried potatoes.

My mother tried so hard to keep us children nourished to the extent that she regularly denied herself. Tinned fruit was also rationed as were fish, cereals and biscuits etc. At least home-grown vegetables were encouraged by the 'Dig For Victory' campaign. Rationing began in 1940, including sweets, which was a real blow to us children.

Mum readily exchanged her tea coupons from her ration book for sugar coupons with a neighbour as she was in greater need of sugar than tea with three young children. Butter and bacon were severely rationed and we constantly used margarine, the taste of which revolted me and still does even today. "
Joan Styan, WW2 People's War

BITS OF CARELESS TALK
ARE PIECED TOGETHER BY THE ENEMY
England
Convoy sails for
tonight

H.M.S.VICTORY
CANADA
TOGETHER